

Regular Edition, ALL THE NEWS FROM POLE TO POLE. 4 P. M.

# St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. 46, NO. 19.

ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1894.

By Carrier, 15¢ Per Week.

Every Sporting Event of the World Fully Reported In the Sporting Edition at 6 p. m. PRICE 2C

PRICE, 2 CENTS

## DEATH FOR ALL ARE AT SEA.

French Troops Slaughtered in Battle With African Tribes.

A Sortie From the Garrison That Ended in Annihilation.

A DETACHMENT THAT WAS SURPRISED WHILE ASLEEP IN CAMP.

Arabs Mounted and on Foot and Armed With Lances and Knives—They Entered the French Camp During the Dark—Sharpshooters Dismayed—The Entire Force Massacred.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—Most startling news has reached here from Senegal, West Africa. According to a report received at St. Louis, the French garrison at Timbuctoo, after three days' desperate fighting with the Tauregs and other hostile tribes, which have been in festation to the town for a long time past, made a sortie. The telegraphing forces were overwhelming in numbers and fell upon the sortie party, finally annihilating it.

This news created consternation in many circles, as it is the second serious disaster the French have met with in the vicinity of Timbuctoo since that important Soudanese town was occupied by them early in the present year.

A French column, commanded by Col. Bannier, arrived at Timbuctoo on Jan. 10, and two days later a detachment of troops, with Col. Bannier at its head, accompanied by Commander Hugueny and the entire staff, started out on a reconnoitering expedition, leaving Capt. Phillippe, as senior Captain, in charge of the post at Timbuctoo. This French detachment in some manner never fully explained to the public, was surprised asleep in camp at Dougou, two hours' march from Goundam and three days' march from Timbuctoo.

The Arabs, chiefly Tauregs, mounted and armed with lances and swords and knives, entered the French camp by surprise, during the dark and the hours of early morning and overturned the stacked arms in front of the sharpshooters, who when aroused, were unable to seize their rifles in time to defend themselves.

The Arabs massacred nearly the entire detachment, consisting of the Fifth and Eleventh companies of Soudanese sharpshooters.

A French officer, Capt. Nigote, though seriously wounded in the head, succeeded in getting to safety in a native boat in circumference. This platoon was under the command of Lieut. Sard. It retreated to the command of Capt. Joffre, who had been wounded men who had escaped the massacre at Dougou.

The Tauregs pursued the retreating soldiers and practically invested Timbuctoo, which Capt. Phillippe made haste to defend, pending the arrival of reinforcements.

The Collector of Internal Revenue received this telegram from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the close of business yesterday:

## IS NOT BROWN POOR SHOTS.

Collector Dalton's Force Puzzled by the New Tariff.

They Are Waiting for Full Instructions From Washington.

NO WITHDRAWAL OF GOODS IN BOND MADE BY ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS.

Collector Dalton and Chief Clerk Biggs Explain What Their Difficulties Are—Telegram Received From Washington—Big Withdrawals in Chicago.

To all outward appearances there was no change in the routine of the offices of Internal Revenue. Collector Speck and Collector of the Port Dalton today, despite the fact that at midnight the new tariff law went into operation and the McKinley act ceased to be a statute of the United States. In Col. Dalton's office things were at a standstill. No official announcement of the changed order and no instructions as to how to apply the new law had been received, and Col. Dalton was in the dark. "We got several copies of the new law from Washington several days ago, but that is all," said the Collector of the Port. "We have not been informed that the new law is in operation, and of course there have been no withdrawals of goods, although I have no doubt there have been some withdrawals for consumption." It certainly looks as if affairs in the Collector's office were suffering from confusion. Chief Clerk Biggs said: "We do not know how to apply the new law and we are waiting for instructions from Washington. If goods were entered at Baltimore, New York, Boston, or some other "outside port" last week, and arrived at St. Louis the port of destination "to-day or to-morrow, we would not know whether to enter them under the new tariff or the old, as they may be entered for consumption, or for warehousing, or they may be withdrawn from warehousing bonds and are sent as to the consumer to be sold." The Collector's office was in complete disarray, and he was unable to get any information as to whether entered for consumption or for warehousing. "It is significant that the day the new law became operative, there were only sixty-four warehouse bonds in the hands of the Collector of the Port. All goods had been withdrawn from bonds under the old tariff, except those goods which were entered for consumption, or for warehousing, or they may be withdrawn from warehousing bonds and are sent as to the consumer to be sold." The Collector's office was in complete disarray, and he was unable to get any information as to whether entered for consumption or for warehousing.

A French officer, Capt. Nigote, though seriously wounded in the head, succeeded in getting to safety in a native boat in circumference. This platoon was under the command of Capt. Joffre, who had been wounded men who had escaped the massacre at Dougou.

The Tauregs pursued the retreating soldiers and practically invested Timbuctoo, which Capt. Phillippe made haste to defend, pending the arrival of reinforcements.

The Collector of Internal Revenue received this telegram from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the close of business yesterday:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.  
To Chas. Speck, Collector, First District, St. Louis, Mo.

"A new tariff bill was called at \$10 per gallon and proportionate rates on all fractions of one-tenth or more. Notify stamp dealers. The dealers in cards have been reporting to Collector Speck and making the requisite registrations. As the stamp to be placed on each card will not be issued until to-morrow, and as the tax of 2 cents a deck becomes operative to-day, it will be a violation of the law for anyone to sell cards to-day."

CUSTOM RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The new tariff bill caused a record-breaking day at the customs-house here to-day. Heretofore \$60,000 was the biggest day's receipts on record, but before 10 o'clock \$90,000 had been received, and at 10:30 \$100,000. It was expected that the receipts for the entire day will total over \$150,000 or \$200,000. The bulk of the wares taken out were dry goods.

CONGRESS AT REST.

Both Houses Declared Adjourned Sine Die.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Promptly at 2 o'clock both houses of Congress were declared adjourned sine die. The last day of the session, the session of the 52d, third Congress was attended by just a score of senators and a large concourse of people who packed the galleries to their fullest capacity. Most of those who were in the galleries were ladies. There were also many visiting K. of F.'s and the diplomatic gallery was the only one which was not occupied. Even the aisle of the galleries and doorways swarmed with visitors. On the floor there was an air of relief at the approaching close of the session.

The House's attendance on the floor was very light, the great majority of the members having already gone to their homes. The resignation of Representative Gates, recently elected Governor of Alabama, to take effect Dec. 8, was laid before the house. In accordance with the usual custom, Mr. Wilson, Dem., of West Virginia offered a resolution which was adopted without division for the appointment of a committee of three members of the House to meet the President and inform him that Congress intended to adjourn in case he had any further communication to make. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Wilson (Dem.) of Virginia, Holman (Dem.) of Indiana and Hepburn (Rep.) of Iowa.

Caron in 1867 estimated the population at only 5,000, whereas Lenz in 1880 reckoned it at 20,000, and Barth in 1888 at 15,000.

In 1826 Maj. Laing was murdered on his return journey from Timbuctoo, but in 1829 Gen. Caron brought back an account of the massacre, which was believed to be safe. In 1857 Caron could not get beyond Koroni, the nearest point on the Niger, and in 1859 Lieut. Valois, after a strenuous effort, had also to turn back.

Renomination Declined.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Aug. 28.—Hon. Joe C. Sliley wired the Democratic County Chairman of Crawford and Erie counties to-day, declining the renomination. This action is taken in view of ill-health and by the advice of his physicians. He says the declination is final.

Col. Ed Butler stated to-day that he would not beat the Board of Health meeting in person this afternoon, as he did not care to face the crowd of women from south St. Louis who would attend. He would be represented, however, by his attorney, Mr. Wilson, Dem., of Birmingham, who would give the people of south St. Louis \$500 for the removal of the nuisance if they prove there is one, "provided they will give me a similar sum if I prove that no nuisance exists."

FARS THE WOMEN.

Col. Ed Butler Refuses to Face Them This Afternoon.

Col. Ed Butler stated to-day that he would not beat the Board of Health meeting in person this afternoon, as he did not care to face the crowd of women from south St. Louis who would attend. He would be represented, however, by his attorney, Mr. Wilson, Dem., of Birmingham, who would give the people of south St. Louis \$500 for the removal of the nuisance if they prove there is one, "provided they will give me a similar sum if I prove that no nuisance exists."

Mrs. Lee Brown Disputes the Identification of the Suicide.

Confident That the Dead Man Cannot Be Her Husband.

SHE THINKS THAT BROWN IS PRACTICING DECEPTION ON HER.

Intimate That He Had the Body Found at 504 South Seventh Street Identified as His for a Purpose—The Couple's Troubles—Abduction of Their Child.

The remains of the man found dead in bed several days ago at 504 South Seventh street, the result of morphine poisoning, were last night identified by Mr. W. H. Woodruff of 221 Washington avenue as those of Lee Brown of Decatur, Ill. Brown is said to have been the son of a prominent and wealthy family of Decatur. His wife, the mother, who is still living, is conducting a wholesale grocery business at 134 Main street, Decatur, Ill.

The identification is disputed by Mrs. C. Lee Brown, who left him a few weeks ago and returned to her father's home at Decatur. The following telegram was received this morning from Decatur:

"SHE DON'T BELIEVE IT."

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 28.—Lee Brown called at the Merchants' Hotel, where his wife was staying, and sought an interview with her, but was refused admittance. He is believed to be in Decatur and that the story of the suicide in St. Louis is unfounded. This is the first time he has been in Decatur since he left his home in St. Louis last Wednesday, alleging that he was refused admission to the Standard Theater because he was a "Gormanite." He was in Decatur last Saturday, according to his wife, and was seen in the Standard Theater.

Kuehne a Bartender and Sheehan a Watchman at the Standard Theater. The Fight Supposed to Be the Result of an Old Grudge—Rooney and Oswald Were in the Former's Shoe Shop When Hit—Their Wounds Not Dangerous—Kuehne Arrested, but Sheehan Escaped.

Albert Kuehne, bartender at No. 4 South

Seventh street, a saloon kept by John McCurdy, and John Sheehan, private watchman at the Standard Theater, practiced shooting with pistols at the saloon at about 10:30 o'clock this morning, with one another for targets.

Five shots were fired. Neither of the duelists were hurt. Henry Oswald, shoemaker at 46 South Seventh street, was wounded in the right leg. John Rooney was badly wounded in the right arm.

Kuehne was arrested by Officer Donlan and Rooney was taken to the City Dispensary. Sheehan escaped.

The police say that the shooting is the culmination of a long-standing trouble between the men. Around McCurdy's grocery and saloon nobody could be found who would acknowledge knowing anything definite about the shooting.

According to the best report obtainable Sheehan came to the saloon about 10 o'clock and called for drinks. He started away without paying the bill. Kuehne followed him and asked who was going to pay for the drinks.

Sheehan is alleged to have replied that Rooney might go to another place.

Sheehan quit the saloon, which was carried on partially in the grocery, between Sheehan and McCurdy it is alleged.

THE SHOOTING BEGAN.

Sheehan went away and returned re-newing the disturbance with Kuehne. The men became more and more abusive and finally Sheehan fired. The latter dodged, but the bullet hit the floor. Sheehan fired again and Kuehne sent a bullet after him as he ran on South Seventh street. Sheehan was shot in the right leg and two others are supposed to have been hit.

Kuehne is alleged to have replied that Rooney might go to another place.

Sheehan quit the saloon again and escaped arrest.

ROONEY'S STATEMENT.

Rooney said he had seen nothing of the quarrel and had a recollection of nothing except what seemed to be a shower of bullets. He claims to be a teamster and to live at 4 South Sixth street.

Oswald said he did not take the trouble to lay aside his awl. The blow was not pain-

ful. McCurdy, the saloon man, at first churlishly refused to give any information about the quarrel and had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Henley claims differently. He said that he is still half-owner and that Mr. Dexter is still half-owner and that the whole thing is an attempt on the part of Mr. Dexter to freeze him out and secure control of the enterprise which he originated.

Henley was found lying on the floor in a neighboring shop. One struck John Rooney in the right shoulder, passed down around the elbow and lodged in the forearm. Rooney fell crying out that he was shot.

Another shot struck in the floor near Henry Oswald, the shoemaker, glanced upward against a hammer and inflicted a flesh wound on Henry. Sheehan had on and escaped arrest.

WILLIAM MEDART.

daughter, Kate. When Kate's education was finished she remained to educate her daughter, Jose, and on various priests has continued in Paris since that time. The grounds on which a divorce is asked are incompatibility of temper and the general inability of the parties to get along together. The eldest daughter is engaged to be married to a young business man.

Mrs. Medart was formerly Miss Kate Schaefer and her mother, now Mrs. Marshall and sister, Mrs. Marshall, is 81 years old and an invalid. To a Post-DISPATCH reporter this morning Mrs. Hetherington said she had not seen her mother since she went to Paris six years ago. We have written twice recently, but have received no reply.

"I have heard my sister say why she could not get along with Mr. Medart, but we know he has always been pretty say and a good deal of money and his wife did not care for him. I think this is why she has continued to reside in Paris. He has always provided for her well, but a woman should not be left without a husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Medart have been married about twenty-five years. She is now about 50 years of age and is still attractive.

"I am the half-sister of Mr. Medart.

She has an own brother living here. This brother told me that everyone down at

the hotel where Mr. Medart is staying, supposed from his actions that he

was a bachelor.

"I recently made a trip to Paris to see my wife and daughters and became unable to induce her to return to the United States to live with us.

She has been divorced since her marriage.

She has been married about twenty-five years.

She has been married

WILLIAM Miller also sent out brief instructions to his congressional supporters.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Following is the full text of President Garfield's letter to Representative Cushing:

REPUBLICAN MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Hon. T. C. Cushing: My dear Sir.—Since the conversation I had with you on the 2d instant, the subject of tariff reform has been more fully discussed than the result which I then had in mind and substantially unchanged. It is therefore, with a feeling of the deepest interest, that I submit to you my bill to become a law, without my previous opinion.

The formulation of legislation which will effect a substantial democratic measure of tariff reform has fully entered upon the Congress, and it is now a question of time rather than of result which will be finally decided. It is, therefore, with a feeling of the deepest interest that I submit to you my bill to become a law, without my previous opinion.

I do not claim to be better than the masses of my party, nor do I wish to award myself credit for the work done in the cause of the Democratic organization, neither will I claim to be better than the masses of my party to such an extent as might be implied by my veto of the same legislation, which, though not in the spirit of the party, was a Democratic effort. But there are provisions in this bill which are not in line with the wishes of the party, and crudities which might not appear in tariff laws, or laws of any kind. Besides, there were various provisions accompanying the passage of the bill through Congress which made even sincere reformers suspicious, while others interfered with its final construction, which ought not to be recognized or tolerated in Democratic legislation.

"THE COMMUNIST OF THE P.R.P."

I take my place, with the rank and file of the Democratic party, who believe in tariff reform, and who know what is right; who refuse to accept the results embodied in this bill, as the effect of the heavy hand of the tariff, and the fact that the theory of Democratic tariff reform has been stolen and worn in the service of Republican protection, and who demand that the bill be rejected. It furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favoritism.

The bill contains many provisions—the com-

mission of part—whose machinations have prevented us from reaching the success we deserve, should not be forgotten or overlooked.

We have the right to our own government, and the right to our own representation. We shall not be dictated to by the will of the people's representatives or shall dictate the law, which the people must obey, we will meet and settle that issue as one involving the integrity and safety of American institutions.

I love the principles of true Democracy, and the love of justice and freedom and upon justice and fairness toward all interests. I am proud of my party organization, because it is conservatively steady and progressive, and it is the best in the country. Therefore, I do not despair of the efforts made by the House of Representatives to supplement the bill, and already have in view the changes which are to be made upon it such modifications as will nearly meet Democratic hopes and aspirations.

I believe in the principle of free raw materials as the foundation of logical and sensible tariff reform. The extent to which this is recognized in the legislation of the P.R.P. is encouraging and redeeming features; but it is vexatious to recall that, while free coal and iron ore have been denied, either by the action of the administration or by the opposition, the very first modification of the fact that both might have been made by the annual surrender of only about \$700,000 of unnecessary revenue.

WE WIN UNSHAKABLE ENTERPRISE.

When we give to our manufacturers free raw materials, we unshackle American enterprise and ingenuity, and these will open the doors of foreign markets to the reception of our wares, and give opportunity for the constant and remunerative employment of American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges, the era of their prosperity and independence is opened. These upon justice and fairness to the consumer would demand that the manufacturers be obliged to submit to the same conditions as those under which their finished goods as would secure to the people the benefit of the reduced cost of their manufacture and distribution, and against the exacting of inordinate profits.

It will thus be seen that there is a common habit of underestimating the importance of free raw materials in tariff legislation, and of regarding them as concessions to be made to our manufacturers. The truth is, their influence is so far-reaching that if disregarded a complete and beneficial scheme of tariff reform could not be successfully inaugurated.

WE WIN UNSHAKABLE ENTERPRISE.

When we give to our manufacturers free

raw materials, we unshackle American enter-

prise and ingenuity, and these will open

the doors of foreign markets to the reception

of our wares, and give opportunity for the

constant and remunerative employment of

American labor.

With materials cheapened by their freedom from tariff charges, the era of their pros-

perity and independence is opened. These

upon justice and fairness to the consumer

would demand that the manufacturers be

obliged to submit to the same conditions as

those under which their finished goods

as would secure to the people the benefit

of the reduced cost of their manufacture

and distribution, and against the exacting

of inordinate profits.

WE WIN UNSHAKABLE ENTERPRISE.

When we give to our manufacturers free

raw materials, we unshackle American enter-

prise and ingenuity, and these will open

the doors of foreign markets to the reception

of our wares, and give opportunity for the

constant and remunerative employment of

American labor.

WE WIN UNSHAKABLE ENTERPRISE.

When we give to our manufacturers free

raw materials, we unshackle American enter-

prise and ingenuity, and these will open

the doors of foreign markets to the reception

of our wares, and give opportunity for the

constant and remunerative employment of

American labor.

WE WIN UNSHAKABLE ENTERPRISE.

When we give to our manufacturers free

raw materials, we unshackle American enter-

prise and ingenuity, and these will open

the doors of foreign markets to the reception

of our wares, and give opportunity for the

constant and remunerative employment of

American labor.

WE WIN UNSHAKABLE ENTERPRISE.

## DIED AT SEATTLE.

Rev. Robert L. Fleming Succumbs to Typhoid Fever.

HE IS RELATED TO BE BROUGHT TO ST. LOUIS.

The Interment Will Take Place at Hanibal, Mo., His Home.—The Young Pastor of Lindell Avenue M. E. Church, died at 8 o'clock this morning at Seattle. The remains will be brought to St. Louis and will be buried in Hanibal, Mo., the home of Dr. Fleming's mother, brother and sister. The deceased will be interred at the Artisan School on the Grounds of Incarceration.

Rev. Robert L. Fleming, D. D., the young and gifted pastor of Lindell Avenue M. E. Church, died at 8 o'clock this morning at Seattle. The remains will be brought to St. Louis and will be buried in Hanibal, Mo., the home of Dr. Fleming's mother, brother and sister. The deceased will be interred at the Artisan School on the Grounds of Incarceration.

At last night's meeting of the Teachers' Committee of the School, a committee of patrons of the incarceration school presented themselves and stated that Mrs. Jose Anderson, the principal, be transferred. The committee alleged that she was incompetent. The positioners were Rev. H. J. Mulholland, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, two gentlemen named Bassett and Hart, and another whose name was not learned. It was claimed by the friends that Mrs. Anderson's refusal to take letters of dismissal from the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, that she might join Mr. J. Mulholland's Church was at the bottom of the trouble. Mr. Mulholland has visited School Directors to-day and denied this story. He says that church matters do not enter into the school business. Although Mrs. Anderson is a member of Dr. Brookes' Church she has attended Mr. Mulholland's Church for the past three years. Mr. Mulholland claims that he attended the meeting of the Teachers' Committee to ascertain whether or not the school would be closed.

The latest "sure tip" for the Assessorship of Water Rates in Henry Beach, head and front of "Der Dreibund," and one of the original promoters of Walbran's nomination for Mayor. This position is to be filled by the council reorganization. The Mayor, although it may possibly be made by the council reorganization. The Mayor's personal choice is believed to be Charles D. Comfort, and the other Charles F. Beach, who is a former member of "Der Dreibund." The choice of Beach for an office of this importance would solidify the Mayors' backing in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, where the two would have a long stride toward success in his efforts for renomination.

The Teachers' Committee last night recommended the transfer of the principal, H. J. Mulholland, from Carson School to LaSalle school and Philip George N. Martin from Oak Hill school to Carondelet school. Miss G. Parson, who was a member of the committee, voted to lobby against his transfer from the Julius Colored School to the DeSassine School. He has been receiving \$2,000 a year. The salary of the new principal is to be \$2,500.

When a reporter called to Dr. Anderson's home, 1720 Burd Avenue, it was learned that she is in Europe and not expected to return before the middle of next week.

The patrons of the Arlington School who do not like Mrs. Anderson asked for her removal. They have been told that she has prepared a counter-motion, but it was not presented last evening. The Assistant superintendents make favorable reports of her.

The Teachers' Committee last night recommended the transfer of the principal, H. J. Mulholland, from Carson School to LaSalle school and Philip George N. Martin from Oak Hill school to Carondelet school. Miss G. Parson, who was a member of the committee, voted to lobby against his transfer from the Julius Colored School to the DeSassine School. He has been receiving \$2,000 a year. The salary of the new principal is to be \$2,500.

But Dr. Fleming took sick at Seattle and destroyed these plans of pleasure. The first intimation of his illness was received by his close friend and ardent admirer, Mr. Samuel H. Prey, who sent a letter from Methodist ministrants in Seattle last Friday, asking him to call to Dr. Parker's office. Dr. Parker, who was a patient in the Western Hospital at Seattle last Friday, and remained here to minister to the invalid Dr. Fleming, was about to suffer a renewal of hemorrhages, which might prove serious. These hemorrhages added to the critical condition of the invalid, Parker and his family remained with their pastor until he urged him to continue their journey. The please to return to New Haven as soon as possible returned to Seattle and were at his bedside when he died.

DR. FLEMING'S CAREER.

Dr. Fleming was 34 years of age and had a successful career as a minister. He graduated with the highest honors from Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., and became pastor of Asbury M. E. Church, Chicago, Ill., in 1885. He was called to the pastorate of Methodist church in Hanibal, Mo., which he served for four years and then received a call to Lindell Avenue Church, St. Louis. He became the first pastor of Lindell Avenue Church a year ago last April. For a man so young the honor was unique. During this change he moved with the wealthiest members of Union M. E. Church, who decided a few years ago to organize a church of their own. Dr. Fleming was very popular with his congregation, and his brother ministers of all denominations. He was very popular, especially among the students of Union E. Young, Dr. assistant Webster School.

Reassignments from former leave of absence were made to the following schools: Miss Maria Levin, head assistant Clinton School, her former position; Miss E. Augusta Duran, third assistant Cole Brantline School; Miss Anna E. Young, Dr. assistant Webster School.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

BLAMES THE SEWER.

Col. Butler's Formal Defense of the Senate Works.

Col. Edward Butler will appear before the Board of Health this afternoon and endeavor to show cause why his garbage reduction-works on Gasonade street should not be condemned. Col. Butler will explain that the city requires him to use the Merit process and he has not been able to get it. He will also assert that the sewer is the cause of all trouble.

The millions of our countrymen who have fought bravely and well for tariff reform should be exhorted to continue their struggle, hold aloft the open warfare flag and constantly guard against treachery and half-heartedness in their camp.

The bill as settled until it is settled to the benefit of a patient and long-suffering people. You are truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

CARLISLE'S RECORD.

Misstatements Concerning His Connection With Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28.—Secretary Carlisle's connection with the Senate bill has exposed him to almost as much criticism as Senator Gorman. The President was displeased with his course. He has been severely scored for drafting a sugar schedule, and for defending the Senate bill when the 600 amendments including the sugar trust surrender were reported. It has also been alleged that his letter to Senator Harris protesting against the sugar trust was written in collaboration with Mr. Gorman.

Mr. Carlisle has talked with his friends, however, and in the latter phase of the sugar scandal can be given on semi-official authority. It has been charged that Mr. Carlisle's chief error was in failing to support the sugar trust bill in July. The Secretary says he was overruled by the sugar trust. He has also been charged with being a member of the sugar trust. Mr. Carlisle says he was not a member of the sugar trust, but he was forced to wait over until the following Saturday morning. All the stories about his connection with Mr. Hayes are false. He says he has no connection with Mr. Hayes.

Marriage Licenses.

Bernard Rosacker ..... 618 Geyer av

Everettia Hall ..... 818 Geyer av

James Wallace ..... 120 Montrose av

Henry Bowes ..... 120 Montrose av

Over an Alleged Board Bill.

Otto Koch, aged 5, and his brother-in-law, Frank Weigman, Thomas Regan and Charles Pickett, three 15-year-old boys, who were arrested by Officers Burke, Darrow, Langen and Dorsey of the Third District, respectively, at 12:30 yesterday morning, were fined \$500 each by Judge Clegg this morning. The case was continued to Monday.

Claims Given Hours.

Frank Weigman, Thomas Regan and Charles Pickett, three 15-year-old boys, who were arrested by Officers Burke, Darrow, Langen and Dorsey of the Third District, respectively, at 12:30 yesterday morning, were fined \$500 each by Judge Clegg this morning. The case was continued to Monday.

Anti-Tariff Law Offenders.

According to Secretary of State Leaser, up to date 575 corporations doing business in the state have failed to file with the state-trust commission documents declaring they are not in any pool, trust or

## NO CHURCH FIGHT.

Rev. Mulholland on the Opposition to Mrs. Anderson.

NOT OFFENDED AT HER NOT JOINING HIS CONGREGATION.

Charges Made in Connection With the Attempt of the Clergy and Others to Remove the Lady Remained as Principal of the Artisan School on the Grounds of Incarceration.

At last night's meeting of the Teachers' Committee of the School, a committee of patrons of the incarceration school presented themselves and stated that Mrs. Jose Anderson, the principal, be transferred. The committee alleged that she was incompetent. The positioners were Rev. H. J. Mulholland, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, two gentlemen named Bassett and Hart, and another whose name was not learned. It was claimed by the friends that Mrs. Anderson's refusal to take letters of dismissal from the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, that she might join Mr. J. Mulholland's Church was at the bottom of the trouble. Mr. Mulholland has visited School Directors to-day and denied this story. He says that church matters do not enter into the school business. Although Mrs. Anderson is a member of Dr. Brookes' Church she has attended Mr. Mulholland's Church for the past three years. Mr. Mulholland claims that he attended the meeting of the Teachers' Committee to ascertain whether or not the school would be closed.

The latest "sure tip" for the Assessorship of Water Rates in Henry Beach, head and front of "Der Dreibund," and one of the original promoters of Walbran's nomination for Mayor. This position is to be filled by the council reorganization. The Mayor, although it may possibly be made by the council reorganization. The Mayor's personal choice is believed to be Charles D. Comfort, and the other Charles F. Beach, who is a former member of "Der Dreibund." The choice of Beach for an office of this importance would solidify the Mayors' backing in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, where the two would have a long stride toward success in his efforts for renomination.

The latest "sure tip" for the Assessorship of Water Rates in Henry Beach, head and front of "Der Dreibund," and one of the original promoters of Walbran's nomination for Mayor. This position is to be filled by the council reorganization. The Mayor, although it may possibly be made by the council reorganization. The Mayor's personal choice is believed to be Charles D. Comfort, and the other Charles F. Beach, who is a former member of "Der Dreibund." The choice of Beach for an office of this importance would solidify the Mayors' backing in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, where the two would have a long stride toward success in his efforts for renomination.

At last night's meeting of the Teachers' Committee of the School, a committee of patrons of the incarceration school presented themselves and stated that Mrs. Jose Anderson, the principal, be transferred. The committee alleged that she was incompetent. The positioners were Rev. H. J. Mulholland, pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church, two gentlemen named Bassett and Hart, and another whose name was not learned. It was claimed by the friends that Mrs. Anderson's refusal to take letters of dismissal from the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, that she might join Mr. J. Mulholland's Church was at the bottom of the trouble. Mr. Mulholland has visited School Directors to-day and denied this story. He says that church matters do not enter into the school business. Although Mrs. Anderson is a member of Dr. Brookes' Church she has attended Mr. Mulholland's Church for the past three years. Mr. Mulholland claims that he attended the meeting of the Teachers' Committee to ascertain whether or not the school would be closed.

The latest "sure tip" for the Assessorship of Water Rates in Henry Beach, head and front of "Der Dreibund," and one of the original promoters of Walbran's nomination for Mayor. This position is to be filled by the council reorganization. The Mayor, although it may possibly be made by the council reorganization. The Mayor's personal choice is believed to be Charles D. Comfort, and the other Charles F. Beach, who is a former member of "Der Dreibund." The choice of Beach for an office of this importance would solidify the Mayors' backing in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, where the two would have a long stride toward success in his efforts for renomination.

The latest "sure tip" for the Assessorship of Water Rates in Henry Beach, head and front of "Der Dreibund," and one of the original promoters of Walbran's nomination for Mayor. This position is to be filled by the council reorganization. The Mayor, although it may possibly be made by the council reorganization. The Mayor's personal choice is believed to be Charles D. Comfort, and the other Charles F. Beach, who is a former member of "Der Dreibund." The choice of Beach for an office of this importance would solidify the Mayors' backing in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, where the two would have a long stride toward success in his efforts for renomination.

## D. CHECKS

Forwarded to the World by the Sioux City Club.

## SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE OF GOOD FAITH TO CORBETT AND JACKSON.

Each Check Calls for \$2,500—A Representative of the Iowa Club Ready to Negotiate With Jackson-McAuliffe Gets the Decision Over Griffo-Tampering With Ball Players-General Sport.

**SHOU CITY, Ia., Aug. 25.**—At a meeting of the Sioux City Athletic Club last night a letter was sent in care of the New York World containing two certified checks for \$2,500 each for James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson. This was done to show Jackson that the Sioux City Athletic Club was solid and meant just what it said. Jackson stated in an interview that he would not do anything until he knew who the members of the Sioux City Athletic Club were and whether or not they had money to back them. The \$2,500 subscribed last night represents a great many moneyed men, so for business and professional reasons, do not want their names given out. The members of the club feel confident that they can pull the right oot at Sioux City and have put up their money to back their statements. The following is the letter:

The World, New York:  
Inclusive herewith and certified checks of \$2,500 each for James Corbett and Peter Jackson as an evidence of our good faith and our desire to give you a fair hearing under your offer and we will send a representative to discuss the same with you as soon as possible. Mr. Jackson's acceptance is received by us.

SIOU CITY ATHLETIC CLUB.

## IN McAULIFFE'S FAVOR.

The Referee Decided That Jack Bested Young Griffo.

After ten rounds of fierce fighting before the Seaside Athletic Club last night, Jack McAuliffe, the lightweight champion of the world, was given the decision over young Griffo. There was great dissatisfaction over the decision among the 2,000 spectators, at least one-half of them expressing their disgust by hissing. The purse was \$1,000, \$1,500 to the winner and

Prize money \$1,000 during the period mentioned and William Marquise's horses have earned \$1,000, while Edmund Gahm's horse has won \$1,000, and W. J. Alderson and the other St. Louis owners of the Dohrungs' stable have won \$1,000. Last week, Charlie Weber as the most successful rider across the country, had the last just two more winners than Carr. Neither has had a more winning record than the others. Carr was won by Ed Corcoran's horses and at Harlem Hawks' & Johnson's stable. Carr is the man to beat, while Griffo is the chief stockholder in the Harlem track. It does not matter much to them when the horses are won, as long as they can have soft spots provided for their own horses. Horse-owning track magnates are not so good as the others, as they are not at their own tracks. They are sure to get a shade the best of the programme, make the start and the judges will be with them. Carr, Harkness and Walbaum are the leading winners at their own tracks. They cannot repeat the trick elsewhere.

Local breeders are greatly interested in the horses. Messrs. J. H. and F. P. Keene have been imported from England. A full list of them, together with their breeding, will be found below:

—Dunphy, by Galopin—Sister Louise.  
—Hawthorne, by Starburst—Lady Diana.  
—Underhill, by Heart's Ease.  
—Cyrus, by Lowland Chief—Merry Dance.  
—Preston, by Royal Chief—Preston.  
—Maid of Dorset, dam of Elmwood.  
Stephens, by Springfield—Elegyria.  
—Lady Day, by St. Odile—Lady Emily.  
—Duchess, by King of Kings—Duchess.  
Distr. by Lowland Chief—Homespun.  
Royal Way, by Hermit—Princess Mary III.  
—Duchess, by King of Kings—Duchess.  
Duchess, by Dutch Staats—Annanck.  
—Duchess, by St. Simon—Mary Scott.  
Catherine, by St. Odile—Catherine.  
Lavender, by Gillard—Whirlwind.  
Mercury, by King of Kings—Mercury.  
Princess Caroline, by Praxopholis.  
Lucy Light, by Xanthops.  
—Duchess, by St. Odile—Lucy Light.  
—Cyrus, by St. Odile.

In connection with the long lay-off of Kitte Ridge, one of Chicago's most valuable racehorses, Hart relates his inside history. Kitte Ridge, the champion pacer, was warming up and hit Kitteridge's tail, recieving a kick. Hinch said he had enough, though he did not know what hit him. The last had pitched dislodged his tail and his fingers. Tom Burns of the Dohrungs' team suggested a liniment. The doctor applied a poultice and the instant there was an explosion, and two fingers of the same hand were badly burned. The doctor said that the bone fragments which Tom Burns' explosive liniment so badly burned. Burns declares that he did not play a part in the accident, as he was not with the liniment at close to fire. His account for Kitteridge's long lay-off.

Jack Doyle, in one of the Louisville games at New York, held the horse steaming record of the season. In four times at the bat he reached first safely each time. In five at bats, and in the ninth, he was decided out in trying to steal third. He reached the bag all right by the green line, but his momentum carried him over the bag and he could not wriggle back. Flaherty touched him. Hurst just called him out. Jack made an inadvertent error in the game. The umpire's act was resented by some of the spectators, but he deserved credit for his skill. The game was a draw, not a home umpire and it makes no difference to him whether an offender belongs to the home or visiting team. If he doesn't believe, out of the game goes to go.

WAR ON THE UNITED COMPANY.

Other glass makers are endeavoring to crush the United Glass Co. They recognize the union. The union met their half way about ten days ago by conceding the point in issue between us and our old men is order that our old men may not be at disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men.

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."

"The point at issue was simply this: The United had a tax-free run of four hours each. Five hundred tubers are required for instance, of each workman in order to keep the United men at a disadvantage in the struggle with the United and its non-union men."





**Situations to Advertisers.**  
The publishers of the Post-Dispatch reserve the right and privilege of refusing or rejecting any advertisement left in their advertising-room. In case of rejection money will be refunded.

**Local Words Make One Line.**

"No 'ed' less than two lines."

**All "Wants" to**

**Receive Proper Classification**

Must be sent in not later than

**1 P. M. for the Daily section.**

**10 P. M. for the Sunday section.**

**Situations Wanted—Males.**

Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

**DR.—Situation wanted by a 15-year-old colored boy, more for a home than wages. 2600 N. Ladd.**

**BABY-SITTER—Sit. wanted by a young man as a student bartender; had some experience; speaks German. Address A-462, this office.**

**BOOKKEEPER—Situation wanted by a man or woman, by an expert accountant; references first-class; salary moderate; only reliable firms need answer. Add. F-459, this office.**

**COLLECTOR—Situation wanted—steady work as collector. Add. E-448, this office.**

**PARTNER—Want jobbing or will work by the job; good workman. Add. Y-407, this office.**

**WATCHMAN—Situation wanted as cook-chef and cook; extra pay. Add. J-455, this office.**

**WAREHOUSEMAN—Situation wanted in a wholesale house. Add. C-459, this office.**

**COOK—Situation wanted as cook by capable young woman; room or board. Add. C-459, this office.**

**COOK—Colored man wants sit. as cook in a private family or boarding-house; can give good references; oil and address A-451, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

**DRAYMAN—Situation wanted by dray boy. Add. H-448, this office.**

## THE MARKETS.

**That Caused the Wreck on the Elevated Road.**

**Railroad Men Say Some Miscreant Throw the Switch.**

**BUT THEY TESTIFIED ONLY TO THEORIES, NOT TO FACTS.**

**At the Inspection on the Body of Engineer Rusk They Say They Do Not Believe Any of the Employees Could Have Left the Switch Cocked, But They Have No Evidence That They Did Not.**

**Deputy Coroner Rohling to-day held the inquest on the body of Thomas Rusk, the engineer who died from the effects of injuries received in the wreck on the elevated tracks of the Merchants' Terminal Co. The evidence brought out saves but one theory as to the cause of the wreck, and that is that the switch on which the locomotive and cars were wrecked had been thrown or partially cocked by some malicious person.**

**So strong a hold has this theory taken on the officials of the company that the shrewdest operatives are now at work in the hope of finding some clue to the perpetrators.**

**It developed that the deceased engineer had given the product of a wreck at this switch considerable thought and frequently remarked to his fellow employees that he would be forced to bring off a wreck.**

**After the evidence of Henry Gibbons, the foreman, Frank Harrison, Michael Holland and F. W. Schroeder, switchmen, was taken Deputy Coroner Rohling announced that no verdict would be rendered until to-morrow.**

**Michael Holland, who was seated on the engine, said that he was not present when the switch was struck, but that he could only be the one to throw it from a raised road bed, as the switch was driven and that if the switch was thrown or cocked by some person bent on seeing a wreck.**

**"The damages of the engine and cars, he said, were not great enough to warrant a switch, or cause derailment at a switch, but then," he said, "if the flange was not within the conundrum limits, there would be no condemnation limit, and the switch would be allowed to run its road without switches."**

**"When we were approaching this switch," he continued, "the target, or the track was clear. Yet when we were right on it I got a sharp green on the green on the target, and this indicated that the switch was set. All I did was jump the rails at cases and ran quite a distance of the tracks before turning over on its left side. I jumped over the switch, and the switch hit the other end of the crew and myself found the engineer. I went and examined the switch. This must have been twenty minutes after the wreck occurred."**

**"When I looked at it, it was cocked about an inch, and the lever, by which the switch is worked, was not in the track socket, but showed that it had been lifted just enough to cock the connection of the rails. Had this lever been set firmly in its socket, the cocked condition of the switch could not have existed."**

**"This switch is handled by every train crew passing over the main line, and when the switch is set from one main to the other, he must throw it back and lock it to the original main from which he threw it."**

**"In his testimony he theory that the switch could not have been left as it was found by any of the employees of the company or any crew passing over the elevated tracks. He said he frequently heard Rusk say that this switch would afford a good place for a wreck."**

**The engineer testified that he was sitting on the second car from the engine when the switch was struck, and that after he had helped to free the iron and engine, he lay down at the switch. This was an hour later. He found the handle or lever of the switch out of the lock socket and the switch was set. He then took a piece of wood and smotting the engine driving-wheel was bent back. He could advance nothing further, but, thinking that he knew that it was the unalterable rule that the switch be set so that the main track would be to the right from the elevated track, he laid down at the switch. This was an hour later.**

**He said that the switch was set, lying near the engine trucks in the midst of a cloud of hot steam. He complained of his left shoulder, and said that he had a request was sent to him in an ambulance.**

**As to the presence of a witness at the point, the witness was at Washington. A witness had an occasional seat, wall between Olive and Elm streets, but it was not customary for a witnessman to be at the place where the wreck occurred.**

### ST. LOUIS CONGRESSMEN.

**Mr. Cobb Going to Cape May and O'Neill Remaining in Washington.**

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—Congressman Cobb will leave Washington to-morrow to join his family at Cape May and will remain there a week or ten days to recover his health before returning to St. Louis. Congressman O'Neill will remain in the city a week or two longer after adjournment to-day.**

### A FUGITIVE KING.

**Found on the Custer Battlefield by a Nebraska Man.**

**CHAMPEON, S. D., Aug. 28.—A. J. Williams of Percival, Neb., has found a peculiar ring on the Custer battlefield. Engraved around the band are the names of fifteen of the principal battles of the Civil war. Most of the names can easily be made out with a magnifying glass, but the others are too faint to be read. Mr. Williams thinks, probably perished in the massacre on the Little Big Horn. Mr. Williams has made up his mind to discover the whereabouts of any one who would recognize the ring, but without success.**

### Illinois Postmasters.

**WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Postmasters appointed in Illinois: Bell Prairie, Hamilton County; Albert Lefried, vice T. M. Prouty, resigned; Mount Brown County, J. S. Elliott, vice John Davis, resigned; Parker, Jackson County, Frank Dixon, vice F. A. Swanner, removed.**

### DEATHS.

**ERHARD—Sunday, at midnight, CHRISTIANA ERHARD, age 89, died at 4 months, widow of Charles Erhard, deceased.**

**Fernand—Wednesday, at 1:00 p.m., from residence, 1108 St. Ange Avenue.**

**LOCKETT—On Monday, Aug. 27, 1894, at 11:40 o'clock p. m., JOHN LOCKETT, son of John A. and Elizabeth Lockett (nee Kroch), aged 3 months.**

**The funeral will take place Wednesday, Aug. 29, at 2 o'clock p. m., from family residence, No. 217 Florida street, to Bellfontaine Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.**

### Rail Lake City papers please copy.

**BUCK—At 2:30 o'clock p. m., Monday, Aug. 27, 1894, suddenly, THOMAS M. BUCK, aged 24 years and 9 months.**

**Burials will be held at 1:30 p.m., 4212 North Eleventh street, and 20, 200 feet west of the same, on the day of death.**

**SWANSON—Deceased Saturday, Aug. 25, 1894, at 11:30 a.m., from residence, 1207 Second street, Covington, Ky., buried Saturday.**

**CORN—General decline in the market was general, though the unseasoned foliage reported improvement and some private advice suggested very small increase. The market was more or less quiet, but firm and clearances were 27,000 bushels.**

**The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Wheat—The only news in Sept. was early 25,000 and close offered at 25.00. May opened at 25.00 and closed off at 25.00. June opened at 25.00 and closed off at 25.00. July opened at 25.00 and closed off at 25.00.**

**Barley—Another decline, but a somewhat better market. The lower rates, though current requirements still small, No. 2 was wanted at 22c. and No. 3 at 21c. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Sorghum—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Grain—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Wheat—Receipts were good, but a favorable market, though the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Barley—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Sorghum—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Grain—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Wheat—Receipts were good, but a favorable market, though the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Barley—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Sorghum—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Grain—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Wheat—Receipts were good, but a favorable market, though the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Barley—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Sorghum—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Grain—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Wheat—Receipts were good, but a favorable market, though the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Barley—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Sorghum—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Grain—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Wheat—Receipts were good, but a favorable market, though the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Barley—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Sorghum—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Grain—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Wheat—Receipts were good, but a favorable market, though the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Barley—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Sorghum—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Grain—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Wheat—Receipts were good, but a favorable market, though the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Barley—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Sorghum—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Grain—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Wheat—Receipts were good, but a favorable market, though the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Barley—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Sorghum—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Grain—Lower. At 20c. No. 2 was wanted at 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c. and 15c.**

**Wheat—Receipts were good, but a favorable market, though the grain was not as quiet as the corn. The market was quiet, but the grain was not as quiet as the corn.**

**Barley—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

**Flaxseed—There was little speculation, but some demand that was not met. May, which opened at 20c. and closed at 20c. June and July for No. 2 white oilseed, 20c. Gold and for No. 3 yellow oilseed, 19c. and 18c. and 17c. and 16c.**

